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**NARROWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]  
 1. Want of breadth or wideness.  
 In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.  
 That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works.*  
 3. Confined state; contractedness.  
 The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confesses the narrowness of human attainments. *Glanv. Scept.*  
 Cheap vulgar arts, whose narrowness affords  
 No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*  
 The Latin, a most severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*  
 4. Meanness; poverty.  
 If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the narrowness of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South's Sermons.*  
 5. Want of capacity.  
 Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*  
**NAS.** [from *ne has*, or *has not*.]  
 For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,  
 But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*  
**NASAL.** *adj.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.  
 To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dress'd, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**NASICORNIOUS.** *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose.  
 Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown's V. Err.*  
**NASTY.** *adj.* [*naft*, *nat*, German, wet.]  
 1. Dirty; filthy; fordid; nauseous; polluted.  
 Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nafty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*  
 A nice man, is a man of *nafty* ideas. *Swift.*  
 2. Obscene; leud.  
**NASTILY.** *adv.* [from *nafty*.]  
 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.  
 The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *naftily* kept. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 2. Obscenely; grossly.  
**NASTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *nafty*.]  
 1. Dirt; filth.  
 This caused the feditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *naftiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*  
 Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bridle,  
 Such *naftiness* and so much pride  
 Are oddly join'd by fate, *Swift.*  
 2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.  
 Their *naftiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribauldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*  
 A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *naftiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dry.*  
**NATAL.** *adj.* [*natalis*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity.  
 Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Camarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*  
 Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r  
 Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour,  
 Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*  
**NATATION.** *n. f.* [*natio*, Latin.] The act of swimming.  
 In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *nation* both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**NATHELESS.** *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not* the *left*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *natheless*, *natheless*. Obsolete.  
*Natheless*, my brother fince we parted are  
 Unto this point, we will appeale our jar. *Spenser.*  
 The torrid clime  
 Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.  
*Natheless* he so endur'd, 'till on the beach  
 Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd  
 His legions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**NATHMORE.** *adv.* [*na* the *more*.] Never the more.  
 Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech,

# NAT

Could his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be. *Spenser.*  
**NATION.** *n. f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.  
 If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Rel.*  
 A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*  
**NATIONAL.** *adj.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]  
 1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.  
 They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,  
 Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins  
 National interrupt their public peace. *Milton's P. Lst.*  
 Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*  
 The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*  
 God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national* too. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 2. Bigotted to one's own country.  
**NATIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.  
 The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*  
**NATIONALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.  
**NATIVE.** *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, Fr.] Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.  
 She more sweet than any bird on bough,  
 Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
 And strive to pass, as the could well enough,  
 Their *native* mulick by her skillful art. *Fairy Q. li.*  
 This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,  
 But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies.*  
 2. Natural; such as is according to nature.  
 The members retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*  
 3. Conferred by birth.  
 But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,  
 Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;  
 And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*  
 4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.  
 If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,  
 Find *native* graves. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
 5. Original; natural.  
 Have I now seen death? is this the way  
 I must return to *native* dust? O fight  
 Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milt. Par. Lst.*  
**NATIVE.** *n. f.*  
 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.  
 The accusation,  
 All cause unborn, could never be the *native*  
 Of our so frank donation. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,  
 The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden's Juv.*  
 There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all *natives* of the place. *Addison on Italy.*  
 2. Offspring.  
**NATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.  
**NATIVITY.** *n. f.* [*nativité*, French.]  
 1. Birth; issue into life.  
 Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*  
 2. Time, place, or manner of birth.  
 My husband, and my children both,  
 And you the censors of their *nativity*,  
 Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*  
 They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shakespeare's Merry W. of Windsor.*  
 When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,  
 In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakespeare's Mid. N. Dream.*  
 Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek. xvi. 3.*  
 3. State or place of being produced.  
 These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep  
 Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*  
**NATURAL.** *adj.* [*naturel*, French, from *nature*.]  
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# NAT

1. Produced or effected by nature.  
 There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins's Delectat.*  
 2. Illegitimate.  
 This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*  
 3. Bestowed by nature.  
 If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*  
 4. Not forced; not faretched; dictated by nature.  
 I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Arch.*  
 5. Consonant to natural notions.  
 Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*  
 6. Tender; affectionate by nature.  
 To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
 He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.  
 What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*  
 8. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.  
**NATURAL.** *n. f.* [from *nature*.]  
 1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.  
 That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*  
 2. Native; original inhabitant.  
 The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freedom. *Abbott's Description of the World.*  
 Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 3. Gift of nature; nature; quality.  
 The wretcheder are the contempters of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*  
**NATURALIST.** *n. f.* [from *natural*.] A student in physics, or natural philosophy.  
 Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, tho' a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wife creator. *More.*  
 It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*  
**NATURALIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.  
 The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; where-by, while they kept their camps, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon's Essay.*  
 Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*  
 Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*  
 To *NATURALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *natural*.]  
 1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.  
 The great lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.  
 He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South's Sermons.*  
**NATURALLY.** *adv.* [from *natural*.]  
 1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.  
 Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfill it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*  
 If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty or knowledge. *South's Sermon.*  
 2. According to nature; without affectation.  
 That part  
 Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss

# NAV

before the deluge, inclos'd within the vault of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*  
 3. Spontaneously.  
**NATURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *natural*.]  
 1. The state of being given or produced by nature.  
 The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South's Sermon.*  
 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.  
 He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*  
 Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*  
**NATURE.** *n. f.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]  
 1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.  
 Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law  
 My services are bound. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he said again, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*  
 Let the position *nature*'s mount, and let  
 The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*  
 Heav'n bellows  
 At home all riches that wife *nature* needs. *Cowley.*  
 Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,  
 Beyond the cloud-topp'd hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*  
 2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.  
 Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*  
 3. The constitution of an animated body.  
*Nature*, as it grows again tow'rd earth,  
 Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*  
 We're not ourselves,  
 When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind  
 To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 4. Disposition of mind; temper.  
 Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*  
 To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*  
 A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
 Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,  
 That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty  
 My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 5. The regular course of things.  
 My end  
 Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakespeare.*  
 6. The compass of natural existence.  
 If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanv.*  
 7. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.  
 Have we not seen  
 The murd'ring son ascend his parent's bed,  
 Thro' violated *nature* force his way,  
 And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*  
 8. The state or operation of the material world.  
 He binding *nature* fast in fate,  
 Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*  
 9. Sort; species.  
 A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*  
 10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.  
 Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*  
*Nature* and Homer were he found the same. *Pope.*  
 11. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things.  
*Nature* and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,  
 God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*  
**NATURALITY.** *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. A word not used.  
 This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown's V. Err.*  
**NAVAL.** *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Latin.]  
 1. Consisting of ships.  
 Encamping on the main,  
 Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;  
 They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,  
 Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*  
 As our high vessels pass their watry way,  
 Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*  
 2. Belonging to ships.  
 Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well